

A transit of Comet Fabry over a 10 mag. star occurred on May 6, 1886. No change in the brightness of the star could be seen as it approached the nucleus or receded from it; and it could be seen distinctly in the edge, but not in the centre. There, although it could be seen that the centre was brighter, owing to the added light of the star, it was not possible to separate one from the other, even with the large telescope, so fairly central was the transit. In fact, the starlight could be seen all the time, but the two points of light could not be separated. The transit occurred at 8^h 20^m 0^s.31 S.M.T.

A transit of Comet Fabry over the larger member (9 mag.) of a double star, No. 3954, Herschel's Cape list, was observed on May 13, 1886.

As the comet neared the star nothing could be seen of it except the nucleus, which appeared fainter than the star, but not as faint as the small companion of 11 mag. about 8'' off. The transit took place at 7^h 27^m 8^s S.M.T. The comet was lost sight of during transit, although the faint companion could be well seen, and the brightness of the star remained unchanged.

Comet Fabry was first seen in this colony on Saturday, May 1, by persons in many parts of the colony, but light clouds obscured the sky in Sydney. On May 2 I saw it at 6.15 P.M., when the daylight was still strong; it was a conspicuous object, with a tail 4° long. With the telescope the nucleus was well defined, and the coma free from remarkable features. The 11½-inch Equatorial and filar micrometer were used for all observations. The comet was observed by me to pass over a 10th mag. star on May 6th, and over a 9th mag. star on May 13, by Mr. Pollock who was assisting me.

Sydney Observatory:
1886, July 12.

Sextant Observations of Fabry's Comet.

(Communicated by Captain H. Toynbee.)

Observations made on board the ship "St. Patrick," by Captain James Campbell.

1886, May 2; Lat. 31° 55' S.; Long. 32° 11' E.; 6^h 45^m P.M., A.T.S.

Distance of Comet from <i>Sirius</i>	...	...	35 41
" " " <i>Betelgeuse</i>	...	...	20 57
" " " <i>Castor</i>	...	...	52 50

1886, May 3; Lat. 32° 21' S.; Long. 31° 3' E.; 6^h 30^m P.M., A.T.S.

Distance of Comet from <i>Sirius</i>	...	...	20 54
" " " <i>Castor</i>	...	...	53 14

Observations made on board the barque "Cassandra," by Captain D. S. Cromarty.

1886, May 2, 9^h 25^m, G.M.T.; Lat. 6° 16' S.; Long. 29° 44' W. Comet's position as follows:—

Nucleus to <i>Rigel</i>	...	...	...	...	10° 45'
" <i>Capella</i>	...	...	...	...	35 04
" <i>Canopus</i>	...	...	...	...	54 52

Ephemerides of the Satellites of Saturn, 1886–87. By A. Marth.

(Continued from p. 486.)

Differences of Right Ascension and Declination between the three outer Satellites and the centre of Saturn.

		<i>Titan.</i>		<i>Hyperion.</i>		<i>Iapetus.</i>	
Greenwich Noon. 1886.		$\alpha_6 - A.$	$\delta - D.$	$\alpha_7 - A.$	$\delta_7 - D.$	$\alpha_8 - A.$	$\delta_8 - D.$
		^s		^s		^s	
Nov.	20	+ 8°02	− 53°0	+ 6°99	− 86°4	+ 0°43	+ 90°2
	21	+ 11°87	− 26°2	+ 10°95	− 68°8	− 2°93	+ 84°5
	22	+ 13°93	+ 4°7	+ 14°23	− 46°8	6°28	78°2
	23	+ 13°81	+ 35°0	+ 16°57	− 21°6	− 9°59	+ 71°4
	24	+ 11°48	+ 59°7	+ 17°75	+ 5°2	12°86	64°0
	25	+ 7°24	+ 74°6	+ 17°57	+ 31°7	− 16°05	+ 56°2
	26	+ 1°77	+ 77°1	+ 15°92	+ 55°6	19°14	47°9
	27	− 4°01	+ 66°6	+ 12°77	+ 74°3	− 22°10	+ 39°3
	28	− 9°15	+ 45°1	+ 8°29	+ 85°4	24°93	30°4
	29	− 12°83	+ 16°2	+ 2°85	+ 86°7	− 27°59	+ 21°1
	30	− 14°52	− 15°3	− 2°94	+ 77°5	30°06	11°7
Dec.	1	− 14°02	− 44°7	− 8°38	+ 58°4	− 32°34	+ 2°1
	2	− 11°45	− 67°7	− 12°78	+ 31°9	34°39	− 7°5
	3	− 7°23	− 81°1	− 15°69	+ 1°5	− 36°21	− 17°2
	4	− 1°97	− 83°0	− 16°90	− 29°2	37°78	26°8
	5	+ 3°58	− 73°1	− 16°43	− 57°3	− 39°09	− 36°2
	6	+ 8°63	− 52°7	− 14°51	− 80°4	40°13	45°5
	7	+ 12°42	− 24°5	− 11°41	− 97°1	− 40°89	− 54°5
	8	+ 14°34	+ 7°5	− 7°47	− 106°9	41°37	63°2
	9	+ 14°01	+ 38°4	− 3°00	− 109°3	− 41°56	− 71°5
	10	+ 11°41	+ 63°2	+ 1°68	− 104°7	41°46	79°4
	11	+ 6°92	+ 77°6	+ 6°27	− 93°4	− 41°07	− 86°8
	12	+ 1°25	+ 79°0	+ 10°47	− 76°3	40°39	93°6
	13	− 4°64	+ 67°1	+ 14°02	− 54°3	− 39°43	− 99°8